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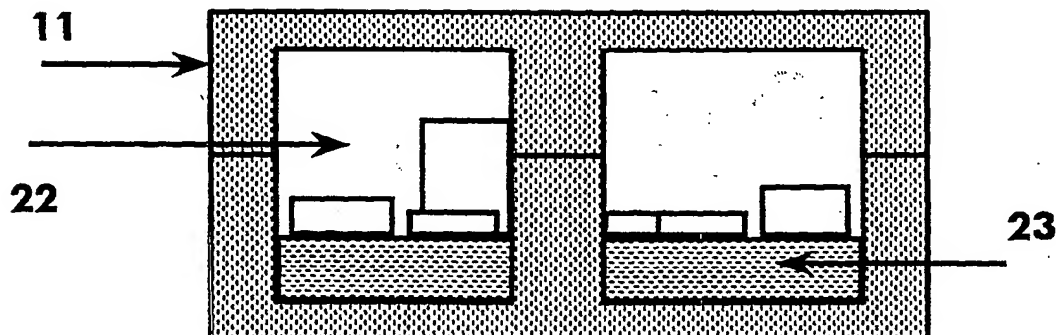
(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) Pub. No.: **US 2002/0018925 A1**
Merin Celemin et al. (43) Pub. Date: **Feb. 14, 2002**(54) **SYSTEM FOR STORING FUEL IN A
HANDHELD DEVICE**(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(52) U.S. Cl. **429/34**Correspondence Address:
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2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20037-3213 (US)(57) **ABSTRACT**

System for storing fuel in a handheld device that has a housing (11) made up of a set of pieces that define a receptacle inside which are housed a plurality of electronic circuits (23) and a fuel cell stack.

Said fuel cell stack transforms the chemical energy stored by a fuel into electrical energy so that the fuel is contained in a container suitable for occupying a free space (22) between the electronic circuits (23) and the housing (11).

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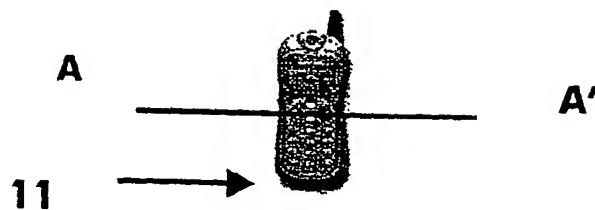


Fig. 1

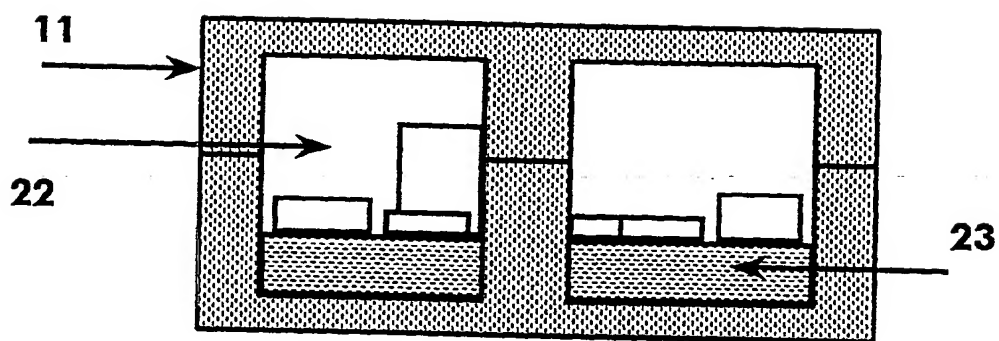


Fig. 2

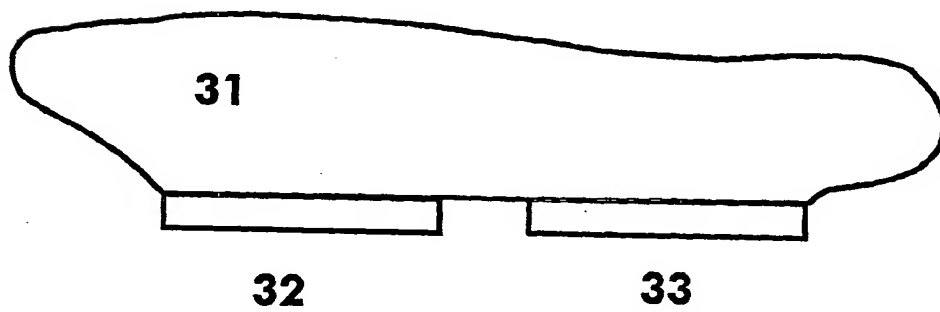


Fig. 3

SYSTEM FOR STORING FUEL IN A HANDHELD DEVICE

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a handheld device that is capable of containing in itself a fuel suitable for use by an electrochemical device such as a fuel cell stack.

[0002] Said fuel cell stack carries out the conversion, in a continuous manner, of the chemical energy stored by the fuel into electrical energy suitable for the correct operation of the electric circuits and other components included in the mobile apparatus.

[0003] The use of the fuel cell stack in handheld devices is mainly due to the fuel cell stack being capable of supplying more electrical energy than a traditional nickel-cadmium battery of comparable size and with less weight. The fuel cell stack does not require lengthy recharging, it is recharged quickly merely by adding fuel, since the fuel cell stack does not store energy like present day batteries, but produces it as long as it has fuel to do so.

[0004] Therefore, a handheld device that incorporates a fuel cell stack has great autonomy and mobility, since it is independent of whatever type of voltage source for its recharging.

STATE OF THE ART

[0005] It is known in the state of the art the existence of a fuel cell stack suitable for handheld devices such as a mobile telephone, computer or the like, which is fed with fuel from a replaceable container or receptacle, a cartridge, in which is held and transported a determined amount of said fuel such as methanol, or similar. The fuel cell stack is capable of obtaining electrical energy from the hydrogen atoms.

[0006] The handheld device has a specially enabled space for receiving the cartridge. Thus, when the fuel of the cartridge is exhausted, the latter must be withdrawn from the receptacle and substituted with another cartridge full of fuel, that is, the empty cartridge is substituted with a replacement, in a manner similar to what is done with, for example, a ball-point pen.

[0007] For which reason there is a need to develop a handheld device that is capable of containing therein a determined quantity of fuel, in such a manner that the size of the handheld device is reduced. In such a way that the handheld devices shall be compact in size and reduced in weight, in accordance with that required by the possible users thereof, maintaining an extended autonomy.

CHARACTERISATION OF THE INVENTION

[0008] It is an object of the invention to facilitate a handheld device capable of storing therein a fuel adequate for a fuel cell stack, also held in the mobile apparatus, extracting therefrom electrical energy in a continuous and adequate manner for the normal operation of the mobile apparatus, without the size thereof being penalised.

[0009] The handheld device consists of a set of electronic circuits that are enclosed or contained in a housing or casing. Said housing has a free space, commonly small, which is

situated between the electronic circuits and/or between these and the housing in which they are held.

[0010] This free space defines a compartment that is suitable for being occupied by a kind of balloon or blister with a first interface (zone of communication) through which is carried out the filling of the balloon with the fuel from the exterior of the housing of the handheld device.

[0011] Likewise, the balloon also has a second interface, zone of action of the fuel on the fuel cell stack, in order that the latter produce the electrical energy.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] A more detailed explanation of the invention is provided in the following description, based on the figures attached, in which:

[0013] FIG. 1 shows a mobile telephone according to the invention,

[0014] FIG. 2 shows a cross section viewed in elevation on the cut A-A', according to the invention, and

[0015] FIG. 3 shows a container according to the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] In FIG. 1 can be seen the external aspect of a housing 11 that has relation with a handheld device such as a mobile telephone, which is employed here as an example in order to make a better description of the invention, it being possible for the present invention to be applied to other portable devices such as a computer, or the like.

[0017] In relation now with FIG. 2, the housing 11 is formed by a set of pieces that are assembled forming the mobile telephone, for example. A set of electronic circuits 23 is lodged in the inside of the housing. Said electronic circuits 23 carry out functions such as receiving and transmitting radio signals from and to a base station that is connected with a public switched telephone network PSTN, for example.

[0018] The electronic circuits 23 receive electrical energy from a fuel cell stack, not shown, which transforms directly, and in continuous fashion, the chemical energy stored by a fuel such as methanol, or similar.

[0019] Between the electronic circuits 23 and the pieces that form the housing 11 of the handheld device there is a free space 22, commonly small, which defines a compartment.

[0020] FIG. 3 shows a container 31 in the form of a balloon or blister that is suitable for occupying the compartment 22, and that is implemented in an elastic material, which is not altered through being in contact with the fuel, nor with the electronic circuits 23, nor with the temperature reached by some of the electronic components that form said electronic circuits 23.

[0021] The container 31 has a first interface 32, such as a valve or nozzle, through which the filling of the container 31 with the fuel is carried out from the exterior of the housing 11 of the handheld device.

[0022] Likewise the container 31 also has a second interface 33, zone of action of the fuel on the fuel cell stack,

appropriate for the fuel cell stack to produce the electrical energy required during the normal operation of the handheld device.

[0023] The container 31 is capable of holding a determined quantity of fuel. When the container 31 is full of fuel, it adapts to the free volume 22 that is available within the housing 11.

[0024] In a further embodiment, the free volume 22, available within the housing 11, is filled with a solid substance capable of absorbing in its inside the liquid fuel.

[0025] As a result, the housing 11 of the handheld device contains within itself, in the free volume 22 left between the electronic circuits 23 and the housing 11, a determined quantity of fuel suitable for being used by the fuel cell stack also contained in the handheld device.

[0026] In both embodiments, both the container 31 and the solid substance are easily filled with the fuel, and the size of the handheld device is reduced, according to the market trend.

1. System for storing fuel within a handheld device that has a housing (11) constituted by at least one piece, within which there is held at least one electronic circuit (23) and a fuel cell stack that transforms the chemical energy stored by a fuel into electrical energy, characterised in that a container (31) is adapted for occupying a free space (22) between said electronic circuits (23) and said housing (11).

2. System for storing fuel according to claim 1, characterised in that said container (31) is adapted for holding a determined quantity of said fuel.

3. System for storing fuel according to claim 2, characterised in that said container (31) is implemented in an elastic material, not alterable in contact with said fuel and said electronic circuits (23).

4. System for storing fuel according to claim 2, characterised in that said container (31) includes a first interface (32) adapted for receiving said fuel and filling it.

5. System for storing fuel according to claim 2, characterised in that said container (31) includes a second interface (33) adapted for facilitating the communication of said fuel with said fuel cell stack.

6. System for storing fuel according to claim 1, characterised in that a solid substance is adapted for occupying said free space (22) between said electronic circuits (23) and said housing (11).

7. System for storing fuel according to claim 6, characterised in that said solid substance is adapted in order to absorb a determined quantity of said fuel.

8. System for storing fuel according to claim 6, characterised in that said solid substance is a material not alterable in contact with said fuel and said electronic circuits (23).

9. System for storing fuel according to claim 6, characterised in that said solid substance includes said first interface (32) adapted for receiving said fuel and wefting it.

10. System for storing fuel according to claim 6, characterised in that said solid substance includes said second interface (33) adapted for facilitating the communication of said fuel with said fuel cell stack.

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